

THE DOWSETT HOMESTEAD

One of the Minors Wants Partition Made.

IS VALUABLE PROPERTY

Genevieve Claiming an Undivided One-third Interest Asks for Commission for Division.

Genevieve Dowsett, daughter of the late J. E. Dowsett, has brought suit against her sisters Marion C. Dowsett and Rowena N. Turner, and the latter's husband, Herbert V. Turner, to secure the partition of the old Dowsett homestead in which she holds a one-third undivided interest under the will of her father. The property is very valuable under present ruling quotations for land in Palama and Kailahi districts where the Chinese are so actively engaged in building. The suit is brought in the name of the plaintiff by her guardian J. E. Monserat.

In the petition to the Circuit Court the guardian states that his client is entitled in fee simple of an undivided one-third part of and in an estate known as the Dowsett Home in Honolulu, on the corner of King street and Dowsett lane. These premises the plaintiff states were conveyed to her mother, Annie G. Dowsett, by her father J. E. Dowsett, by deed dated November 23, 1870, and by Kahawala, by deed dated August 31, 1887. The premises were devised to her and one Elizabeth J. Parker, and the said defendants Rowena N. Turner and Marion C. Dowsett by her last will dated April 11, 1887, and duly admitted to probate in the Circuit Court on the 15th day of March, 1893, as tenants in common shares, the said Elizabeth J. Parker conveying her share, an undivided one-fourth part of the said property to her sisters, Rowena N. Turner and Marion C. Dowsett and to theatrix Genevieve Dowsett as tenants in common in equal shares by deed dated April 17, 1893. The defendants in the case, Rowena N. Turner and Marion C. Dowsett are each seized of an undivided one-fourth part in the same premises under the will.

The plaintiff states that the enjoyment of the premises in question is common to difficulties and controversies and is attended with great inconvenience and loss of income especially to the plaintiff, as she alleges. She avers that a fair, just and equal partition of the said premises will tend greatly to the benefit and advantage of theatrix and the said defendants.

Genevieve Dowsett prays that the court will issue a commission to divide and separate and allot two-thirds parts of the property to be held and enjoyed as follows: By the said Rowena N. Turner and her heirs in severalty, and by the said Marion C. Dowsett and her heirs and theatrix and her heirs be seized their one-third part in severalty and that proper conveyances may be made and executed according to W. Austin Whiting, counsel for plaintiff.

THE ORIGIN OF MALARIA

Most of us have a firm belief that malaria has its origin in the air and is carried into the system in some subtle way by the inhalation of something, which, for want of better term, we have denominated malaria, or "bad air." Hence, the closing of the windows and the avoidance of night air in general. Lately the idea that malaria is in some way associated with the water we drink has had its advocates, and it is not, no doubt truly, that the health of the tide-water districts has been greatly improved by the sinking of artesian wells and the consequent use of purer water than before obtainable. Lately the definition has grown more sharp, and with the development of the germ theory of disease and the close study of bacteria has come a belief on the part of scientific men that these minute and microscopic organisms are the cause of the autumnal fevers that make our tide-water districts the dread of those who fear "malaria."

THE MOSQUITO THE CARRIER.

Ridding the subject of much that is technical and difficult of understanding to the lay reader, it is of interest to state in general terms just what is believed by advanced thinkers in the medical profession. Not a few of these believe that the common pest of the tide-water districts—the mosquito—is the carrier of the peculiar poison which produces in the human system the train of symptoms grouped under the general term malaria. It should be stated in advance that in human subjects of malarial poisoning microscopic state that they find in the blood a peculiar and characteristic microbe,

the microscope and strongly suspected of being the hidden cause of chills and fever.

Now, the pathologists, to whom nothing is too small for examination, have been looking at the blood of the mosquito under their instruments, and find in his veins a precisely similar microbe as is found in the blood of the unfortunate sufferer with ague, and they confidently assert that whenever a man in a district infested with mosquitoes is bitten by mosquitoes his blood is likely to be poisoned by having pumped into it the microbe which inhabits the veins of the insect in question.

All this is highly interesting, but more follows. It seems that not all mosquitoes are malarious any more than all men, even though living in districts where the diseases called malarial prevail. The particular kind of mosquito blamed with carrying the poison is a dapple-winged fellow—Anopheles Clavigir in his scientific name, but whether the knowledge of his name would help one to avoid him and the results of his bite is doubtful.

The Anopheles is called a town mosquito by some scientists, as he is found mostly about towns and hamlets, breeding in cisterns, puddles, etc., preferring artificial collections of water to running streams. The rain barrel is a choice dwelling or incubating place for him. It is a comfort to know that when he is where fish can get at him in the larval state he is quickly eaten, and so gotten rid of, but as fish are supposed not to be the subjects of chills and fever it is probable they escape the disease.

THE OLD IDEA.

The old idea that malaria came from damp soil, undrained ponds and such places had its origin in the belief that the malaria arose from the soil and was breathed into the lungs, thus poisoning the patient, or, as some believed, was swallowed in the drinking water. But no one dreamed that the cheerful mosquito, singing a lullaby in the ear of the drowsy man, was quietly pumping into his blood-current a subtle poison which, in a few days, would develop into a raging fever, yet this is what is asserted of him. We see that we owe to the scientists the knowledge of why drainage cured certain locations of fever and ague, inasmuch as the mosquito can no longer live in such localities.

Possibly it may be too much to say that malaria cannot be propagated in any other way than by mosquitoes, for while it seems to be proven that the original malarial germ finds its normal place of development in the blood of that insect, just as the trichina spiralis finds a convenient host in the pig, it may be possible that these malarial germs, getting out of the mosquito into the water, might again be taken into the man's blood in that way. Fine work might be done in this way, as, for instance, a man affected with malaria might go into a district free from that poison, and might be bitten by mosquitoes and the blood of these insects thus infected. Now, these again might bite a man free from the disease, pump the poison into him, and so ad infinitum.

Of course, it may happen also that a man having malaria in his system might have this poison developed in a country entirely exempt before. He need not in such case depend on a fresh poisoning.

It is pretty well understood that only the female mosquito bites or stings. Just how the males live, or whether they have malaria, but are powerless to make the mischief that the females make, is not known. They may shake with chills and burn with fever while the ladies are engaged in the interesting occupation of bleeding mankind, but as yet the pathologists are silent about this. It is, however, well established that birds have a form of malaria, and possibly the other lower animals.

ONE PREVENTIVE REMEDY.

Prevention being better than cure, all readers will be interested to know that there is at least one remedy which will, if taken, be exhaled through the skin and be a source of such offense to the mosquito as to drive her from the patient. Sulphur taken internally will do this, and a sulphuretted man is immune. It is said that in some regions of Sicily, where there are sulphur mines, only the men who work in the mines are exempt from malaria, all others having a very pernicious type of malarial fever.

Quinine poisons the microbe, and so this drug is used as an anti-periodic. Other drugs are efficient, but for information the reader is referred to his medical adviser. One other point is of interest, and that is a very small amount of permanganate of potash dissolved in a puddle will kill all mosquito germs and at the same time not be distinctly injurious to the water. If one cares to try it and rub the body over with the juice of the common garlic this will drive away every mosquito and guarantee a quiet night's sleep; but probably the person thus perfumed would find difficulty in getting a bed fellow.

J. B. HODGKIN.

WHAT TO EAT IN SUMMER.

Three months of vegetarianism would do every body good, but since we are not all inclined to such radical changes there is left to us the sensible change to lighter meats, which proves as delightful as beneficial. Lamb, veal, poultry, boiled and broiled ham, bacon, and above all, fish, give a wide range of choice. Fish is the ideal summer meat-food both for health's sake and enjoyment. For hot-weather breakfasts there should always be one dish that has a "snap" to it; something to provoke appetite. This is just the role for delicately-prepared salt-fish dishes (prominently among them haddie, for curries, and other highly seasoned dishes that are not too heavy. Bacon should rarely be left off the breakfast menu.—Ella Morris Kretschmar in the July Woman's Home Companion.

"Uncle John," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in a week?"

"Nonsense! Impossible!" exclaimed Uncle John, and then asked, "Whose baby was it?"

"It was the elephant's baby," replied little Emily.

TEARS OF SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

were but small beginnings, to be sure, but they argued well for the future. He compared them to the labors of a number of men who set out to cut down one of the big trees in California. They cut a little here and there about the tree and finally their work seemed so small in comparison to what was necessary to fell the tree that they became discouraged. But that night a wind came and their chipping at the base of the tree had so weakened it that it fell. The tree he said, was like the great enemy, Sin, which they were all cutting away at in an endeavor to fell, and while they seemed to accomplish little, still if they kept at it it would all result well in the end. Mr. Baptiste then repeated his address in Portuguese for the benefit of the members of the church who did not understand English.

Rev. E. G. Silva, the young pastor of the mission at Pala, Maui, spoke eloquently to the congregation in Portuguese of the work that had been done by the mission and then he turned to the others and in English thanked them for their interest in the mission as shown by their presence and especially for the moral and financial aid which many of them had rendered to the mission.

A. F. Cooke followed with a paper on the history of the church since its foundation. It was as follows:

For the information of those who are not acquainted with the past history of this Portuguese Mission, allow me to run over in a few words some of the items of interest, already known to most of you.

The beginning of the first organized Christian work for the Portuguese in this city, I might say in the Pacific Ocean, was proposed by Miss Knight, a sister of Mrs. C. M. Hyde, and followed up by Mrs. J. M. Whitney, at a meeting held in the Central Union Church in 1887. As a result following this meeting, a Sabbath school was started on Sunday afternoon, in the old native church situated on the grounds now occupied by the parsonage, and owned by the Mission.

Tonight we come to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the arrival of Mr. A. V. and Mrs. Rachel Soares, and Mr. J. K. Baptiste as missionaries to the Portuguese on these Islands. Rev. E. N. Pires, of Jacksonville, Ill., came with these workers, and with C. M. Hyde, D.D., assisted in organizing and establishing the Mission under the Hawaiian Board.

At that time the land was secured with the help of Mr. P. C. Jones, on which the present main school-house was built, and used as a church and Sunday school room for nearly three years. Mr. and Mrs. Soares living in the cottage still remaining on the grounds, and used at present for a printing office for the Mission paper, "Boas Navas."

In the winter of 1894-5, the teachers and workers in the Sunday school made up their minds that larger quarters were needed for the work, and a more comfortable home for the pastor and his family, and a subscription list was started among themselves for that purpose on February 15th, 1895. On April 4th, Mr. Soares received \$11.29 from a collection at the opening exercises of the Evangelical Association at Kaunakapili Church, to add to this fund. From this time on donations and subscriptions came in larger and smaller amounts from all directions.

On the 19th of November, 1895, Mr. W. A. Dowsett gave a public address in the Central Union Church, in which he mentioned the commencement of this Mission, its growth, its outlook, its needs and plans, ending with an appeal for funds, with which to build a new church building with Sabbath school rooms attached. A building committee was appointed from among the teachers and workers in the Mission, and approved by the Board, and the matter was taken up in earnest.

For eighteen months time and energy were spent, in the interest of the Mission, and showed with good results. On October 20th, 1895, the corner lot on Miller and Punchbowl streets was secured, and plans were at once gone into for a building of the size and conditions to suit the lot and locality.

On May 5th, 1896, plans were approved and adopted and work commenced on the cellar and stone foundation, and finished on June 15th.

On June 28th, the building was commenced. The corner stone was laid July 9th, when nearly all the frame was up, and public services were held. On that occasion \$34.35 was raised towards the building fund. The new church was dedicated November 1st, 1896, at which time \$5,512.00 was raised. February 2nd, 1897, the Hawaiian Board accepted the committee's report, and the property was transferred to them.

The total cost of the property on the corner of Miller and Punchbowl streets, is as follows:

Lot with mortgage and interest	\$ 6,034.14
Cellar and foundation for an altar	573.29
Church building, with furniture complete	9,671.55
Total	\$16,278.98

With some of the funds, the old church building was changed and made into a good school house with two rooms.

The estimated present value of the total property used by the Mission, is about \$25,000.

The new kindergarten building was built and opened November 26th, 1897, being the gift of Mr. J. B. Atherton, at a cost of \$1,005.00.

In August, 1899, the old church building having been used for a school-house for some four years, was moved to the corner of the old school-house (a donation from Mrs. M. S. Rice) and a third beautiful room has been formed by the combination of the other two first mentioned rooms, and now by opening doors the general exercises for the three rooms can be carried on together.

The Mission is now in a most prosperous condition, as to buildings and property, having also a large day school, and a regular Sunday school numbering 125 to 150 scholars, and a good church attendance.

But all this is of little avail, if there should be any discords or jealousies arising among the workers, or among the people. The workers in this general Christian work of the city, and of the world, as any other part of Christ's kingdom. There must be harmony and goodwill shown in every part of the Mission work, and my prayer is that God may bless us; that we may claim to be recognized as one of the most successful Christian enterprises in the city.

In behalf of myself, and the workers, I want to thank the Hawaiian Board, and at the same time to congratulate them, fathering and carrying on this Portuguese Mission, for securing so wise and faithful a director in the person of Rev. A. V. Soares, and under him such a corps of earnest and thoughtful co-workers, not only in the church proper, but in our day schools. Time will not allow extended comment, or even allusion to all the helpers, for they are many.

Springfield and Jacksonville, Ill., are looked upon as the adopted parents of the Mission; they have furnished us most valuable workers, and the family names of Soares, Pires, Baptiste, Ferreira, and others are well known among us, and their work speaks for itself.

Of our home talent I mention the names of Ernest Silva, of Maui, A. H. R. Vierra, now teaching, and Mrs. John Maynes, of

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the earlier days. Let us hold up the hands of the workers and wish them "God speed."

We appreciate the assistance of all who have helped in this work, some with their time, but many others with their money, and all these together, with God's help, have made this mission what it is today.

A few of these are with us tonight, others are absent. We cannot forget those who have gone on before us, who can tonight look down and see these buildings and the work that we now enjoy, because of them. Among those we think of are, Miss Eunice B. Knight, Rev. E. N. Pires, Mrs. Julia Waterhouse, E. A. Jones, John T. Waterhouse, Mrs. Rachel Soares, Mrs. Juliette M. Cooke, Rev. C. M. Hyde, D.D., S. N. Castle, A. J. Silva, and others.

Every Mission has its needs, and will always call on their friends for help. Do not think it a hardship to help them, but think of the rewards that will come sooner or later. What we have is not ours, but His, and He gives us many opportunities to spend it on His own work.

Mr. Cooke's remarks were interpreted by Mr. A. H. R. Vierra, and following this Rev. E. C. Damon of the Chinese mission gave an address. "When I attend a meeting of this kind," he said, "I always wish that the gift of tongues might have been vouchsafed me so that I might speak so that all might understand all that I say. I feel it a great privilege to be with you to-night and represent the mission with which I am connected. No matter what language we may speak we are united by the strongest of all ties that we are working not for human ends but for the spreading of the gospel of Christ. We have met here in the name of a common lord and master, and we are all fighting under the same banner."

"We have followed with intense interest the work of the allied troops in China and when there were rumors of lack of unity among them our hearts sank, for we feared that their work might not be successful, but when we learned how they were all fighting shoulder to shoulder without strife among them we all rejoiced. In the same sense we are all allies in the same fight, we are all striving in a common cause. We look to the same leader and we hope to win a victory by our joint endeavors, for we are fighting for Christ, and against sin. We of the Chinese mission are glad to congratulate you upon the success of your work. We must fight a little longer and work and labor still, but finally we shall be called home to our reward."

"Particularly I am glad to see so many young people among the congregation. You children who are fortunate enough to grow up in these Islands have a great work before you. Here you are brought face to face and close in contact with many different peoples and you are given an opportunity to learn at first hand to understand them and to help them. When you are grown up you will be exceptionally well fitted to carry on the work which your fathers have started and many of you may be fortunate enough to be called to labor for Christ in your turn."

Mr. Damon's address was followed by the benediction by Rev. Cyrus Perry and the congregation then enjoyed a reception and spent some time looking over the buildings of the mission under the direction of the pastor, Rev. A. V. Soares.

An example of the work that is being done by the mission was the souvenir programme of the occasion. It was a neat bit of work, adorned by a half-tone of the church building, printed entirely in the mission printing office.

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